

67th YEAR

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DEEDS OF HEROISM
BY RED CROSS MENAmericans Show Rare Courage
Under Trying Circumstances
on Battle Front.

REPORT BY MAJOR MURPHY

Gives Details of Vast, Many-Sided Activities Carried On by Organization.

PARIS, August 18.—Deeds of heroic courage by American Red Cross men on several battle fronts have just been described here in a statement by Major Grayson P. Murphy, American Red Cross Commissioner for Europe. He also gives details of the vast and many-sided activities the organization has been carrying on, which now are being multiplied many times.

Following out its previously announced project, the commission has already established relief and rest stations for the troops at points where they must lie over while in transit from the base receiving camps to the training camps near the front. Owing to the demoralized condition of the French railways, troops are often obliged to spend between forty-eight and seventy-two hours in making a journey that could ordinarily be accomplished in twelve hours.

The cars in which they are transported are frequently small French freight cars, into which thirty, more often forty, men are crowded. The result has been that cases of measles, mumps, diphtheria and on numerous occasions more serious diseases have broken out among the men. To provide against such an exigency, station dispensaries, each containing ten beds, a doctor and two nurses, have been opened. Suspected cases of men asking for treatment are handled immediately instead of waiting for the arrival of the train at its destination. The patients are visited each day by some member of the Red Cross, who brings them tobacco, sweets or something to read, and purchases being made from the funds which the United States has so generously subscribed.

BELGIAN POLICE DOGS

TO LOOK FOR WOUNDED

Another activity of the Red Cross consists in bringing to France about twenty Belgian police dogs, which will be trained to go out and look for wounded. The dogs have been tried out in other armies, notably the French and Russian, and have reached a high degree of proficiency in their work.

The method of training is to start in to teach the dog to fetch an object, usually a man's cap. Then he is taught to seek out the wearer of the cap, to return and lead the trainer to the wearer, supposedly wounded. The dogs have also been used with great success in detecting the presence of wounded men caught in the enemy's wire entanglements and unable to escape through weakness.

With the formal transfer of the American ambulance to the American army, the ambulance ceases to exist, in name, as an auxiliary service of the French army, although it will be virtually continued as such until such time as the American army decides it needs it for its own uses. The American ambulance is not, however, at the present time under the control of the Red Cross, although that development may later occur.

Two of the most recent members of the ambulance to receive the War Cross and army citations are Basil K. Neftel, of Larchmont, N. Y., leader of section seventeen of the field service, and Ora E. McMurray, of Madison, Wis., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Neftel has been over a year in the service, and has been twice wounded in the performance of his duty.

Five other Americans have won honors for conspicuous bravery under shell fire in the Salonica region. All of them are members of section ten of the American field service, and for the last nine months have been engaged in the Balkans, in the most part before Monastir, where they met the double danger of enemy shells and the virulent fevers that periodically make their appearance in the low lands of Macedonia during the summer months.

WAR CROSS AWARDED

TO SEVERAL AMERICANS

"For both bravery and distinguished conduct," their citations read, "an absolute disregard of the personal risks to which they exposed themselves and their spontaneous action in bringing in the wounded from the most advanced positions," the War Cross has been awarded to each of the following: W. D. Swan, of Boston; James Harley, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank Fitzsimmons, of New York; Kimberley Stuart, of Saginaw, Mich.; and John Elliston, of Los Angeles, Cal.

In addition to the Croix de Guerre, or War Cross, Elliston was singled out for special distinction, being awarded the cross with palms, which means an act of unusual bravery. During a local engagement around Monastir in which the French were endeavoring to take a strongly held trench that formed the advanced element of a Bulgarian salient, the troops advanced to the attack about 4 in the morning, before the sun had made any activity almost intolerable.

By 5 o'clock the blue-coated Polish had swarmed over the Bulgarian trenches, bayonetting or bombing any of the enemy who remained to offer resistance. The enemy counter-attack was slow in organizing, and the "pols" began the tiresome work of consolidating the position. Almost at high noon the violence in the enemy's shell fire presaged the coming counter-attack. Fifteen minutes later the Bulgarians came over the top of their second line of defense and hurled themselves on the small band of French.

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ELECTION REFORM
VAST LAW JUMBLEReconvening of Prussian Diet
Expected to Bring Death to
Long Obnoxious System.

BIGGEST POLITICAL EVENT

Bearing Upon Future Developments in Germany Tremendous, and May Mean a Change.

BY KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
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NEW YORK, August 18.—With the approaching reconvening of the Prussian Diet, often referred to as the Prussian Parliament, the government will introduce and undoubtedly force through the promised electoral reform doing away with the long obnoxious and notorious three-class election system, and providing universal male suffrage and direct secret ballot.

Under the old system, men voted in three classes according to the amount of taxes paid. One man sometimes had as many votes as 100 others. If Prussia and Germany get nothing more out of the war than this, the war will not have been lost for the German people.

This will be the most momentous political event in the history of Germany since the creation of the empire in Versailles in 1870. Its importance cannot well be exaggerated. Though it will affect directly only the Prussians, its bearing upon future political developments in Germany will be tremendous. It will be the signal for a general constitutional "housecleaning" and revision in the other twenty-five German states. They must follow the pace set in Prussia.

The twenty-six states making up the German confederation, or empire, each of which makes its own laws and administers its own internal affairs, far more in some respects than do our United States, have a veritable "crazy quilt" patchwork of electoral laws and election systems. Hardly any two states have exactly the same system.

PRUSSIA THE "NEW YORK" OF

GERMAN NATIONALISM

Many people constantly confuse the Prussian Diet, or Parliament, with the German Reichstag. Even editorial writers make that error. As I have stated, Germany is made up of twenty-six independent states, each governing itself. Prussia is the "New York" among these states. It has the most representatives in the Reichstag, also in the Bundesrat. The Reichstag is the "Congress" of the German states. The Bundesrat, or Federal Council, corresponds in some respects to the Senate, but its members are appointed by the governments of the different states instead of being elected.

The Reichstag, or German "Congress," is elected by universal male suffrage, on an equal, direct and secret ballot, as in the United States. There are practically no restrictions. It is a very democratic system.

It is in the different states, beginning with Prussia, where wholly obsolete and incredibly out of date systems prevail for the election of their diets, corresponding to our State Legislatures. These systems all discriminate against the workingman and ordinary citizen, as in Prussia. The constitutions in no two states are alike.

This has arisen out of the historical development. With the majority of states this would matter little to the outside world, excepting in the case of Prussia. Prussia and the King of Prussia constitute the "presidency" of the Federation of German States, with the national shield in full colors of red, white and blue, supporting a blue anchor, and flanked, on the left by the letters, "U. S." and on the right, "S. B." The proportions of the flag, in the size to be flown by a ship of 8,000 tons, are six feet hoist to nine feet length.

"CRAZY QUILT" ELECTION

LAWS AND SYSTEMS IN USE

I will give a few instances of the "crazy quilt" election laws and systems. In many of the states property owners are given an advantage. Property and taxes paid count in Prussia. Anhalt, Brunswick, Lippe, Reuss (younger line), Sachsen-Meiningen, Sachsen-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Some of these states are not as large as one of our counties.

To make it more complicated, the ruler in some of the states has the right to appoint a specified number of members to the Landtag, Diet or Legislature. In Anhalt, two out of forty-six; in Reuss, three out of fifteen; in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, up to six out of eighteen.

In some states profession and calling are given certain preferred rights and special privileges in elections. Thus members of Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Agriculturists in Anhalt, in Brunswick large landowners, the clergy and members of scientific bodies, in Bremen the Merchants' Guild and Chamber of Commerce. In Hamburg, real estate owners and officials in the government and administration.

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NEW FLAG APPEARS
ON SEVEN SEAS

Signalizes Return of United States to Fellowship Among Maritime Powers.

COLORS OF SHIPPING BOARD

Wonderful Strides Toward Ocean Supremacy Now Being Taken by Government.

In a few weeks there will begin to appear in the seven seas a new flag, symbolizing the return of the United States in all its power to fellowship with the leading maritime nations of the earth.

The new standard is the recently adopted official flag of the United States Shipping Board, the body created by act of Congress last September, and organized in January, 1917, to create a national merchant fleet.

In laying a foundation for the new American merchant marine, in keeping with the country's rank among the nations of the earth, the Shipping Board is doing things that Americans in the future may recognize as historic.

It is building a fleet of 1,000 cargo-carrying ships. It is taking over for national use—"commandeering" is the term sometimes used—more than 2,000,000 tons of shipping now on the stocks in private yards. It is fitting out the 600,000 tons of German shipping that sought shelter in American ports when the great war began, among these ships being the great 54,000-ton Vaterland.

WILL TRAIN 10,000

MARINERS AND ENGINEERS

It has established free schools in navigation and engineering at Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific and Great Lakes ports, to train not less than 10,000 mariners and engineers to serve as officers on this great new national fleet, along with the seasoned officers of the existing merchant marine, who will be their seniors.

When this work, now in full swing, has been accomplished, and the official flag of the United States Shipping Board is flying over all the ships under the board's control—that is, over all the nation's own merchantmen—the flag's fold will flutter above the decks of the largest fleet of merchant vessels ever commissioned under one management.

None of the great privately owned fleets of England will number as many vessels or tons as this national fleet of Uncle Sam's. The foremost of the fleets of the German shipping companies, which was claimed (before the war) sent German merchant ships to cover all over the world) to be larger in existence, would not equal in restoration to the seas the American national fleet, over which this new flag will fly.

Each of the 1,000 new vessels being built for the Shipping Board will fly this flag. So will nearly 300 vessels taken over from private builders. Furthermore, the flag will be hoisted on all the ninety-eight German ships seized by this government on its declaration of war against the Imperial German government, with the exception of less than twenty taken over by the Navy Department for use as transports.

Among shipping men the new banner of the United States Shipping Board will be termed a "house" flag. It will be flown, as were the private flags of the great mercantile houses that controlled American shipping in the golden days of the square-riggers, at the mainmast.

OLD-TIME HOUSE FLAGS

STRIKING IN DESIGN

Those old-time house flags were striking in design and coloring. In order to be readily recognized they usually bore some emblem, such as a globe, a star, a cross, a ship or an anchor. The new symbol of the National Merchant Marine will carry out this idea. On a white ground is shown the national shield in full colors of red, white and blue, supporting a blue anchor, and flanked, on the left by the letters, "U. S." and on the right, "S. B." The proportions of the flag, in the size to be flown by a ship of 8,000 tons, are six feet hoist to nine feet length.

The flag was designed by Charles Collins, a Boston architect and designer. Mr. Collins made several sketches, showing different designs. In Anhalt, the Shipping Board's Henry Howard, the chief head-quarters are at the Boston customhouse. Mr. Howard took the designs to Washington, and placed them before the board, which accepted the one shown on this page.

REFUSES TO LEAVE RUSSIA

Grand Duke Michael Rejects Suggestion That He Go to England to Live.

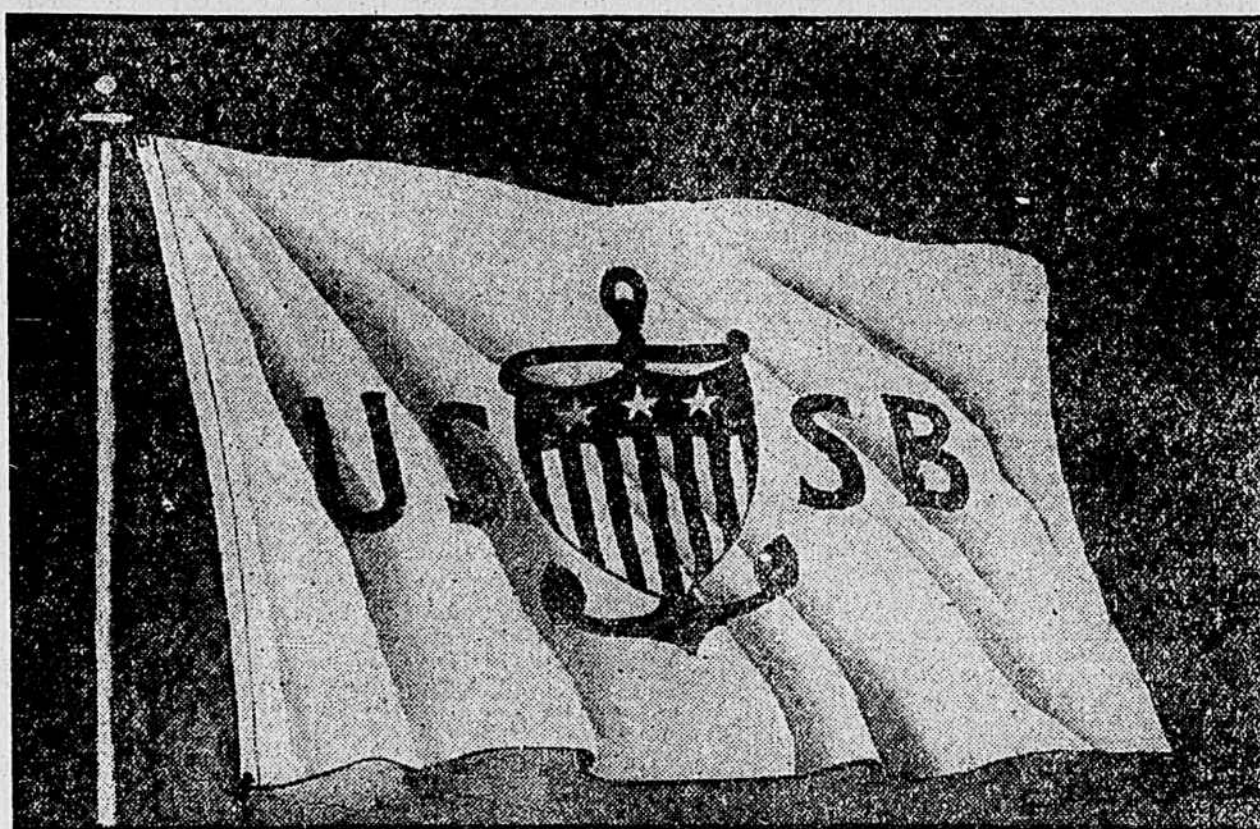
(By Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, August 17.—Grand Duke Michael, according to the Bourse Gazette, has rejected the suggestion that he go to England to live, declaring he could not leave Russia until the constituent assembly has determined the future form of government.

Grand Duke Michael, at the beginning of the revolution made a provisional renunciation of his claim to imperial succession, declaring he will only accept the throne if called by the people.

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Flag of the United States Shipping Board

Powerful and Subtle
Influences Arrayed
on Both Sides of CaseTrial of Mrs. DeSaulles
for Killing of Husband
Will Be Unique in
Many Respects.

NEW YORK, August 18.—When the young and beautiful niece of a former President of Chile comes to trial at Mineola this fall for slaying her former husband, the famous Yale football captain, John Langer DeSaulles, it will be a trial of unique interest.

The story of the first meeting of these two strangely opposite persons has been told by Mrs. DeSaulles: "I remember so well when he first came to me," she said shortly after she had been placed in the Mineola, L. I., jail, on the charge of slaying her former husband.

"It was in Valparaiso, where my mother lived. I was sixteen. You know I did not know much about the world at sixteen and in those surroundings girls are not taken into the confidence of older people in regard to the thorny things of life. They are kept as some flowers are kept—apparently in the fear that some ill wind will fade them.

"Our men are gallant and very polite. But they went languidly about their pursuits, as people in this country might regard things. One might compare the difference between the music of a guitar and that of a brass band when the brass band is being played under the shade of a tree.

"I was at the country club, where the men rode their ponies and played polo. I saw many men pass whom I had long known—from my very childhood. Then there appeared a stranger. He was taller than the other men, his shoulders were broader and he moved with an action that did not belong to my land. I was attracted to him from the beginning. He was brought to my box. From the first he paid desperate court to me.

"I looked upon him as some young god, who had come from a strange and happy heaven to make me happy. He asked my mother if I might be his wife. She insisted that we should wait until she and I had made a trip to Paris that had already been planned."

That was the first chapter in the romance, according to Mrs. DeSaulles's own story. She and her mother left for Paris, only to find on their arrival that the football star, who was unable to leave at the time because of business, had arranged that a friend, who was a noblewoman, should meet them. The mother found out that DeSaulles had relatives who were prominent in France. The two months passed, quickly for the mother, but slowly for DeSaulles and the girl he then loved, so much so that she finally cabled him to come.

DeSaulles left, and, arriving in Paris, pressed his case so vigorously that the mother consented, and the bans were published. As DeSaulles was a Protestant and his future wife a Catholic, it was necessary to make arrangements with the Vatican. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the papers from Rome were late, whereupon the bride's nurse said: "It is bad luck. You should never postpone your marriage."

Bad luck was the farthest thing from the mind of Bianca de Errazuriz at that time. "It was the beginning of the most wonderful fairy picture of my whole life," she said. "We were on shipboard, coming to a new land I had never seen. He told me of its wonders, of the great things that were done here, of the palaces and the vast opportunities."

"I will work to win the world and lay it at your feet," he told me, as we hung over the rail, gazing into the

popular among business men of the republic and the society set. DeSaulles was then thirty years old, but he had lost little of the physical power that had gained him fame on the gridiron. They tell a story of his being entered in a swimming race shortly after his arrival against a field of the best contestants to be gathered. He outdistanced them all without difficulty.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

PARDONED BY WILSON,
WILL FIGHT IN FRANCE

Carranza's Daredevil Becomes Member of American Engineers When President Extends Clemency.

REAL SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

Seen Much Service in Mexico, and Won Fame for Success in Hazardous Undertakings—Convicted of Urging Americans to Aid Carranza.

BY HOMER JOSEPH DODGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.—Emil Holmdahl, armed with a free pardon signed by President Wilson, and the accoutrements of a private in the United States engineers, has started into it again. In France he expects to prove the loyalty to the United States which was questioned when he was convicted six months ago on a charge of conspiracy to outfit a military expedition against a friendly state—Mexico.

The pardon he carries is for that offense. The accoutrements were given when Adjutant-General McCain ordered a recruiting officer, unwilling to accept a man with shrapnel in his system, to "enlist that man if he only has one leg."

It was Holmdahl who, single handed, killed three Mexican officers who helped along the hideous massacre of eighteen Americans at Santa Isabel and who participated in the raid on Columbus, N. M. It was Holmdahl who rode ninety miles across the Mexican desert and into Orozco's lines, there dug from his grave the body of young Lieutenant Aguilar, President Madero's cousin, and brought it back on a pack mule.

Holmdahl is thirty-two years old. He was born in Iowa of Scandinavian parents. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the regular army, and after serving four years in the Philippines, was honorably discharged as a sergeant with the recommendation from his commanding officer that he was capable to command a company of volunteers.

Holmdahl was down in Tapia, on the west coast of Mexico, working for the Southern Pacific Railway, when the Madero revolution broke out. Sympathizing with the revolutionary cause, he joined the Maderistas and was made a captain of horse, doing good service in cleaning up the federalists in his territory. President Madero, on the success of the revolution, made him a captain of regulars and placed him under General Trevino. He was sent to Chihuahua and, when the Orozco revolution broke out in 1912 was active in suppressing it.

It was on that service that Holmdahl rescued the body of Aguilar. First he had to dig up sixteen other Mexicans who had been executed by Orozco. Holmdahl commanded a regiment of Madero's cavalry and fought well. The Huertistas got him once but he escaped their prison. During the struggle following he figured at Guaymas, Chihuahua, Sonora and Juarez. He fought under Villa for while and was promoted to the rank of major by him. When Villa and Carranza parted company, Holmdahl stayed with Carranza. He served on General Benjamin Hill's staff. In 1915, when the United States began to move toward Mexico, Holmdahl resigned.

It was for urging Americans to join Carranza that he was indicted and convicted by a United States court. While out on bail, Holmdahl was sent with General Pershing's expedition against Villa. Scouting with two other Americans in an automobile ahead of a detachment of fifty men, Holmdahl surprised General Cigliardo Lopez, second in command at the Santa Isabel massacre, General Julio Cardenas and a Mexican captain at the San Miguel ranch. Those three he killed single handed.

In spite of this service the Court of Appeals held against him on the conspiracy charge. He came to Washington and applied for clemency. On Friday, July 13, President Wilson signed Holmdahl's pardon.

Exempt from the draft because of his age, rejected by a recruiting office because of wounds, Emil Holmdahl now is a buck private in the engineers because Adjutant-General McCain said the country needed him and he is on his way to France, or already there.

Arrives in Paris. DeSaulles left, and, arriving in Paris, pressed his case so vigorously that the mother consented, and the bans were published. As DeSaulles was a Protestant and his future wife a Catholic, it was necessary to make arrangements with the Vatican. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the papers from Rome were late, whereupon the bride's nurse said: "It is bad luck. You should never postpone your marriage."

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MONK'S LIFE LIKE
TOLSTOY ROMANCEBorn a Prince, Bishop of Ufa
Leads Hermit Existence in
Desolate Cell.

HIGH DEMOCRATIC IDEALS

Demands Universal Application of Electoral Principle to Church Appointments.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

PETROGRAD, July 31.—Andrew, Bishop of Ufa, is Russia's latest holy man. An exception in the reactionary Greek Orthodox Church, he is a prominent democrat and a daring ecclesiastical reformer. He is candidate for the exalted post of Metropolitan of Petrograd, and were it not for his reforming zeal he would be Metropolitan already. Since the revolution Bishop Andrew has resided in the Athos Monastery, in South Petrograd, where he works for the regeneration of his church.

Andrew's career is a chapter from Tolstoy, or Turgenieff, romance. He was born Prince Andrew Uchtomsky, member of a princely and once millionaire family famous in Russian history. His best-known living kinsman is Prince Hesper Uchtomsky, who accompanied the late Emperor Nicholas, the heir apparent, on his journey round the world, published a history of the journey, founded the Russo-Chinese Bank, gave Emperor Wilhelm the idea of the Yellow Peril, and for twenty years edited the Petrograd Viedomosti.

Bishop Andrew began his career as a wealthy guards officer. After four years of worldly living, he gave away his riches and underwent the process of "simplification" described by Turgenieff in the novel, "Virgin Soil." "Prince Uchtomsky" died, and "The Monk Andrew" was born.

Unlike many Russian monks, Andrew lived in genuine asceticism, in estrangement from the world, in midnight vigils and prayer. He tenanted a six-foot square cabin in a remote forest, ate bread and drank spring water and added good works to mortification and prayer.

ANDREW MADE FAMOUS

BY CHARITY PRACTICES

Andrew's charity made him famous. Peasants flocked to his cell, and he was begged to join the richest, most aristocratic monastic communities. He refused. He preferred to wander along the Volga, preaching to the Moslem Tartars, Kalmuks, Bashkirs and Tchechenes, and to heathen Shaman tribes, descendants of the Asiatic hordes which devastated East Europe in the early Middle Ages.

Even the Petrograd reactionaries dared not ignore Andrew's fame. In the hope that he would go over to their camp they made him a bishop. Disappointed in this, they treated him as a foe and seditionist. They suspected his democratic ways, his straight talking to soldiers and peasants and the simplicity of life, which was a mute rebuke to his conspicuous colleagues.

The reactionary Pliushch, who is the reactionary Procurator of the Holy Synod, surrounded him with spies, gendarmes and agents provocateurs. In 1910 he practically was imprisoned in his house. He kept his courage and independence.

Alone of the higher prelates he refused to bow the knee to the infamous monk Rasputin. Thereby he earned the enmity of Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra, and just before the revolution he was in danger of being unfrocked or interned as a heretic in Suzdal Monastery.

After the revolution the monks of the Petrograd Athos Monastery offered Andrew their finest rooms for residence, and when he arrived a dozen lackeys and lay monks met him at the railroad depot. He refused to occupy the rooms. Though in bad health—he is a little, frail, almost senescent man—he sleeps in a tiny cell, lying on the iron laths of a bed, sleeping in prayer, and spends the other twenty-one hours in church reform.

PROMULGATING PLANS FOR

PURIFICATION OF ORTHODOXY

To-day a free man, Andrew is promulgating plans for the democratization and purification of orthodoxy. He demands the revocation of an Ecumenical Council of the whole Russo-Greek Church; the delivery to the Russian state and people of the church's wasted treasures, and the universal application of the electoral principle to church appointments.

To the provisional government's invitation to accept the metropolitanacy, he answered that only the priests and the people had a right to choose or reject him.

He stands for the immediate and complete equalization of the secular White Clergy with the monastic Black Clergy. At present preferment is granted only to monks. Members of the White Clergy, however pious and learned, are kept in the position of parish priest, and paid on the average \$150 a year. The secular "pope" has no stimulus to work.

Andrew is trying to eradicate the church's tradition of reaction in politics and its anti-Semitism and servility to the state; and he is preaching with apostolic zeal and eloquence the universal brotherhood which he practices. Bishop Andrew is a friend of War Minister Kerensky (since made Premier). He describes Kerensky as "an exceptionally strong and homogeneous personality." Also though a man of peace, the bishop is a patriot, and speaks sharply against the lack of discipline in the army and "fraternizing" with the enemy, which imperiled the cause of Russian liberty.